

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No 13,274 號肆十柒百式千叁萬壹第 日拾零月捌年六十二緒光 HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1900. 壹拜禮 號肆十式月玖年百九千壹英港香 PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH

New Advertisements will be found on page 4.

A FINE OLD BRANDY.

**WATSON'S
B BRANDY**

IS ONE OF HENNESSY'S SOUNDEST PRODUCTS
AND AT \$21 PER CASE IS THE BEST VALUE
IN THE HONGKONG MARKET.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.**
ESTABLISHED 1841.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
WINE SHIPPERS SINCE 1815,
Who have consigned their Brandy to Hongkong
for over half a century.
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON:
Hongkong, 13, Praya Central

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY
The sale of this good Scotch increases month
by month. It is of superb quality and of
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S SELECTION.
Sole Agents for it.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong.

JOHN WALKER & SONS'
FAMOUS
KILMARNOCK WHISKY.

This World-renowned,
Fine OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES are shipped
by CUTLER, PALMER & CO., and
are obtainable in Hongkong of
G. C. ANDERSON,
No. 13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1897.

**CUTLER, PALMER
& CO.'S**

PRICE \$10.75 PER DOZEN

NET

“SPECIAL BLEND” WHISKY
Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies

Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong.

**HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every quarter of an hour
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every ten minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. Every quarter of an hour
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
1.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every ten minutes
Night cars at 8.45 p.m. and 9.15 p.m. and from
9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SATURDAYS.

8.15 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. Every half hour
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every ten minutes
Noon to 2 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
2.45 p.m. to 8 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
Night cars at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. and from
9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1899.

[1033]

**VICTORIA
CYCLE
EMPORIUM.**

THE pleasure of cycling consists in having
a first class Machine, and the above Es-
tablishment is always leading in this respect.
We are Agents for the famous “NEW
HOWE” and “MONOPOLE” CYCLES,
and we also supply fitting of every description.
Bicycles can be had in second hand Machines.
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.
Enamelling a specialty.

MOKIRDY & CO.,
43 & 45, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1899.

[2401a]

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS

Established 1719.

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND

SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality

Extra Dry (Green Seal).

LAUTS & GENNER & CO.

Sole Agents

Hongkong, 17th May, 1895.

[1521]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORLTAND CEMENT.

\$5.00 per Cask of 975 lbs. net ex Factory.

\$3.00 per Bag of 250 lbs.

SHEWWAN, TOMEY & CO.

General Managers

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1899.

[1696a]

COTTAM & CO.,
HONGKONG HOTEL,

OVERLAND TRUNKS, LEATHER KIT BAGS, SUMMER UNDERWEAR (in
SILK or INDIA GAUZE),

WHITE CANVAS BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOLDING CANVAS CAMP BEDSTEADS.

OPEN MEASURES 6 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 3 inches.

CLOSED 3 feet 1 inch by 6 inches by 5 inches.

THE MOST PORTABLE CAMP BEDSTEAD EVER MADE.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES, PAPERS AND CHEMICALS.
EMASTMAS KODAK, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES,
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. CHEE & CO.

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPIERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC,

C.P. & CO.'S INVALIDS' PORT,

\$22.50 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by 4 Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$16.75 per doz.

Less old than the above.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY—

THE “PALL MALL,”

\$20 PER DOZ.

11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & CO.'S OWN SPECIAL

BLEND WHISKY,

\$10.75 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS, THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

[43a]

MANILA CIGARS.

ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST MARKS

“LA INSULAR” AND “LA PERLA DE ORIENTE” FACTORIES —

J. M. DE ZUNIGA,

No. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Entrance, ICE HOUSE STREET (New Victoria Hotel)

[39a]

THE NEW SUMMER DRINK.

COLD BOVRIL AND SODA WATER.

DR. ANDREW WILSON, in the “Daily Express” of July 2th, has an interesting

article on

“WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?”

in which he says—

“The great question of these tropical days is “What Shall We Drink?” I think all medical men are agreed that the less alcohol we consume in hot weather the better for us. Even beer will be preferable in this sense to ordinary ale, and stout is not to be thought of if we wish to keep moderately cool.”

“For those who are engaged all day let me recommend a novel combination—I mean a little

Bovril (old of course), made in the ordinary way, and added soda water. I have found this

drink sustaining and pleasant.”

SATURDAYS.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every ten minutes

Noon to 2 p.m. Every quarter of an hour

2.45 p.m. to 8 p.m. Every quarter of an hour

Night cars at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. and from

9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-

pany's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1899.

[1033]

WATKINS, LIMITED,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

[112a]

BISMARCK & CO.,

27 & 28A, PRAYA CENTRAL.

NAVY CONTRACTORS, SHIP CHANDLERS, PROVISION and COAL

MERCHANTS, Hongkong and Port Arthur. CONTRACTORS for the GERMAN

and FRENCH NAVY in Hongkong, RUSSIAN NAVY, CHINESE EASTERN RAIL-

WAY CO., RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS at Port Arthur.

[216a]

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO..

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALE AND STOUT IMPORTERS.

LONDON

GLASGOW

SHANGHAI

SINGAPORE

HONGKONG

Telephone 75.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

[34a]

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

RECENT BOOKS ON CHINA QUESTION.

Personal Narrative of Occurrences During Lord Elgin's Second Embassy to China in 1860, by the Late Lord Loch, 3rd Edition.

Racing and Chasing, a Collection of Shorting Stories, by A. E. T. Watson

Sir Stamford Raffles, by H. E. Egerton, M.A., *Builder of Greater Britain* Series.

China in Transformation, by A. R. Colquhoun.

India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements and Hongkong, British Empire Series, Two Maps.

European Settlements in Far East.

World Politics at the End of 19th Century as Influenced by the Oriental Situation, by P. S. Reisch.

Russia on the Pacific and the Siberian Railway, by Vladimir Smith.

Village Life in China, by Rev. A. H. Smith.

China the Long-Lived Empire, by Mrs. E. R. Scidmore.

The Break-up of China, with an Account of its Commerce, Currency, Waterways, Armies, Railways, Politics and Future Prospects, by Lord Chas. Beresford, with Maps.

As Talked in the Sanctum, by Roundell Wildman.

Sandow's Strength and How to Obtain It, with Anatomical Chart.

Bithell's Merchant's Dictionary.

Distance Tables—Showing at a Glance the Distances between principal Ports on China Coast, &c.

SANDOW'S OWN COMBINED DEVELOPERS.

SANDOW'S OWN COMBINED DEVELOPERS.

INTIMATIONS.
BROWN, JONES & CO.
 MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS.
 AMERICAN MARBLE.
 ITALIAN MARBLE.
 HONGKONG GRANITE.
 Designs and Prices on application.
 Office, 17A QUEEN'S RD. CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
 LIMITED.**

OUR

**AERATED WATER
 FACTORY.**

Has been recently greatly enlarged and refitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.

THE PUREST INGREDIENTS only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness exercised in the manufacture throughout.

THE WATER USED is specially filtered and proved by repeated analyses to be absolutely pure.

FOR COAST PORTS Water is packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong price, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received back in good order.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Registered Telegraphic Address:
 "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
 AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

No fresh cases or deaths from plague were reported during the 24 hours ending at noon on Saturday.

One of the men injured in the coolie fight at the China Sugar Refinery died on Saturday, his spleen being ruptured.

Lieut. F. Maitland, who has resigned from "A" Machine Gun Co. in the Volunteer Corps, has been appointed Lieutenant to the "Reserve" Company.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Nova Scotia preached at the morning service in St. John's Cathedral yesterday. His address was one of the most eloquent and impressive ever preached in the colony.

We received yesterday morning from Mr. Rounsevels Wildman, U.S. Consul-General, the following typhoon warning, dated Manila Observatory, 23rd September, 11. a.m.—Probably depression far out in the Pacific—cast of South Lason.

A boatman was on Saturday fined \$25 for dredging within the man-of-war anchorage. Dredging in this portion of the harbour is prohibited because it tempts the men on board the war-vessels to make a little money by selling to the boat-peopple brushes and other articles belonging to the ship.

The officials of the Supreme Court are grumbling about being deprived of their holidays this year. Last year half the staff were on duty while the other half were free, but this year they have all been ordered to attend at the office, though they have practically nothing to do.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* that torpedoes will be run on the torpedo range at Kowloon, from Tuesday next, 25th instant, until further notice (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. The range is about 1,000 yards straight out from the pier. All ships, junks and other vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

"There does not seem to be an honest cinder-boat man in the colony. If not stealing coal they are stealing something else." This observation was made by Mr. Hazeland on Saturday when sentencing The Kau and Tsoi Leung, two cinder-boat men, to a month's hard labour for stealing a large copper cooking kettle from the transport *Iaura* early on Friday morning. The second defendant was also sentenced to another month for damaging a lock at the Water Police Station at Tsui Teat Tsui. It appears that one of the Lascars was working on deck when he observed the defendants carrying the kettle along the gang-way, to a boat which was alongside the vessel. He roused the Sangar (head Lascar), who caused the defendants to be arrested. The boat with three other men in it made off. The defendants were subsequently taken to the Water Police Station, and in the afternoon the second defendant was caught endeavouring to pick the padlock. He had torn some wire off a bucket and with it made a very passable skeleton key. He had broken the pivot in the padlock, and when caught was busily engaged trying to free the padlock and himself at the same time. The defendants' excuse for being on the *Iaura* was that they had gone for cinders, by Mr. E. D. Ille's orders. The second officer said they had no right on the boat at all.

troops flushed with a great victory on behalf of their imprisoned compatriots; and if they seized freely on the abandoned property of the people who had at least sympathised with, if not assisted, the Boxers and anti-foreign troops, we cannot say much. But the robberies committed by the army's following is on a different footing. We much regret to read what our informant has to say of certain newspaper correspondents, who, if the charges made against them can be fully substantiated, disgrace their profession. It is not creditable to the military authorities that they were unable to cope with such cases. With regard to the tales of Cossack brutality we fear that the scenes at Tientsin were once more repeated by these instruments of "civilisation." It will be remembered by our readers how great was the outcry throughout Europe and America against the Japanese for the massacre at Port Arthur and how the current reports were used as arguments to show that no white race could ever tolerate such allies as the Japanese. What will Japan's then industrious detractors say about the Cossacks now? If we can show the Chinese no better examples of our progress than such conduct as has accompanied the capture of these two Chinese cities, we are making an ill display indeed. This extermination of women and children appears to be still as much part of some nations' warfare as ever it was. We make much of the horrible barbarity of the Chinese to defenceless European women and children, but we look with apparent indifference on our troops fighting side by side with no less brutal savages, for whom no one can claim that they are only stirred to retaliation by the tales they have heard. In the final settlement, when the question of revenge on the murderers of Europeans comes up, these considerations must not be forgotten. We cannot claim a higher standard from those on whom we look down as uncivilised than we expect our own friends to live up to. By all means let the prime instigators of the murders of the whites in China be awarded their due punishment, but let us bear no more of any sweeping revenge on the ignorant masses.

The Hebrew community will celebrate their New Year to-day. According to their calendar this is Tisri 1, in the year 5601. Monday and Tuesday will be holidays and all Jewish firms will be closed for business.

The Japanese cruiser *Takao* left Amoy for a cruise on the 13th inst. Next day the French gun-boat *Dieudonné* left for Nagasaki and Taku. The Russian cruiser *Rurik* returned to Amoy from a cruise on the 18th inst.

Dr. Linzen, of Copenhagen, has invented an apparatus for curing skin ailments by the concentration of a powerful light on the affected parts. It has been in use in England only a few weeks, and several marked cures have been reported.

The *Gazette* notifies that a law was passed in Germany on the 30th June, extending most favoured nation treatment to the United Kingdom and the Colonies. A notice based on that law, but excluding Canada and Barbados, has been issued by the German Chancellor.

The Duke of Norfolk and Cardinal Vaughan will take part in the functions attending the pilgrimage of the Roman Catholic nobility and clergy of England to Rome next month. Church periodicals state that the Pope will take the opportunity to make an important announcement in connection with the Roman Church in England.

Elsie Tyson, a humble "help" in the United States, has just been found by those entrusted with the administration of the Tyson estates. The testator is the late wealthy tycoon of Australia, who died a few months ago worth many millions. Miss Tyson finds herself the heiress of four million sterling, and has moved to Scotland to enjoy her unexpected fortune.

Her Majesty the Queen recently sent £4 to a veteran, aged 72, who volunteered for the Yeomanry, and was accepted, but whose services have not yet been required. He had been 28 years in the Army, and had been in 39 engagements. He has four sons now serving at the front. The Queen has also sent £4 to a mother at Abingdon, who has five sons in the Army.

The *Gazette* publishes a Circular Despatch from the Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, enclosing a copy of a letter from Sir E. Monson, dated Paris, 3rd July, in which it is stated:—"Although no official statement has yet been made, there is every reason to hope that the Law authorizing the increase of duties on Colonial produce will not be put into effect, and that there will be no question of a change in the duties upon goods imported into France from British Dominions and Colonies as long as the latter make no alterations in the tariffs affecting French goods."

On Friday night some passengers from Singapore were landing their belongings at Praya West when a leper came along and picked up a bundle and made off. Two trowing-house-keepers gave chase, and one caught him, the other coming up immediately afterwards. They giving evidence at the Magistracy on Saturday they said that the Chinese watchman who was called mistook the first runner for the thief and began knocking him about. The watchman, however, denied this. In sentencing the defendant to a month's hard labour Mr. Hazeland observed that the man was evidently one of those dangerous class of thieves who went about snatching things.

A Regulation, dated the 17th inst., is published in the *Gazette* to the effect that no persons shall utter any shouts or cries or make other noises while playing *Chai Mai* in or to the south of Bonham Road and Nine Road and to the east of a boundary running down Shing Wong Street to Hollywood Road, along Hollywood Road to Lyndhurst Terrace to Pottinger Street, down Pottinger Street to Praya, and to the west of Murray Barracks, and the line of tramway—from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m.; within the area enclosed by the following boundary:—Queen's Road from New Street to Centre Street, Centro Street to Second Street, Second Street to Hospital Road, Hospital Road to No. 8 Police Station, thence by Butter-Street to Po Yan Street round the back of the Tung Wah Hospital to New Street and New Street to Queen's Road—from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.; all other parts of the City of Victoria—12 midnight to 6 a.m.; all that portion of the Kowloon Peninsula which lies to the south of Austin Road—from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. and all other parts of the Kowloon Peninsula—12 midnight to 6 a.m.

A rather good story is going the rounds of the press just now in which United States Senator, M. Chauncey Depew is the hero, and a "pretty girl," a kind of "mistaken heroine." It appears that the senator shortly before he sailed from Paris to New York last night found a purse on the floor of the hotel where he was staying, and near an ashtray where he had seen a "pretty girl" seated a short time before. Before going out he deposited the purse with the hotel clerk. An hour later, going on the street near the hotel, the senator recognized by the light of a street lamp the same girl, hurrying home. The senator walked briskly after her, and when he had reached her side addressed her in his politest French. The girl, thoroughly frightened, and not understanding him, shrieked for help. The kindly senator tried to pacify her, and as she persisted in her failure to comprehend and in crying out for assistance, he gave a shout and sconced her all the more. Finally she ran to a policeman and appealed for protection, who consented, after some parleying, to accompany Mr. Depew and the lady to the hotel. Explanations were then made, and the purse, which contained a large sum of money, was returned to the fashionable young woman by the policeman, and she understanding at last, impulsively threw her arms around the Senator's neck and kissed him on the cheek. This latter, however, should be taken *cum grano salis*.

Yesterday the British transport *Falstaff* returned from Woosung with Government stores on board. The *Upana* also returned from Taku. Both left yesterday for Calcutta. The French transport *Caledonia* left on Saturday for Taku. The *Redpole* returned yesterday from Canton, where she has been relieved by the *Britannia*.

The Commercial Treaty of 1835 between the United Kingdom and Uruguay has been prolonged.

Newgate Gaol, London, is to be demolished, and the Sessions House to occupy the site will cost £225,000.

The Extradition Convention between Spain and the United States has at last been approved by the Spanish Government.

The P. & O. steamer *Malta*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on Saturday afternoon, the 22nd inst., and may be expected here at about 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 27th inst.

The Alexander's Trust Dining Rooms, part of the Alexander's Trust scheme, organised by Sir Thomas Lipton at a cost of £100,000, has just been opened in London. His object, it will be remembered, is to provide cheap dinners for the poor.

The two chargers, with saddle complets, and the sword of honour which have been subscribed for by the residents of Sydney, N.S.W., for presentation to Major General Baden-Powell, the hero of Mafeking, were almost ready for shipment to England at the time the last mail left Australia.

The report of the Directors of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, states that in order to strengthen the position of the bank, the directors propose to obtain the consent of the shareholders to write down the capital, as a matter of precaution, to Rs. 30 lakhs, and to issue 6 per cent Preference Shares for Rs. 20 lakhs. If this is successfully carried out the effect will be to increase the total capital of the bank from Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs, thus placing it in a strong financial position, and enabling it to meet the demands of the extensive trading connection it has already acquired.

At the request of the Dean of Westminster a committee of experts has examined Westminster Abbey, and has reported that the Cathedral is in a dangerous condition of decay caused by the fumes from the Doulton potters at Lambeth. Professor Church, one of the committee, says that the fumes have been rotting the stone work beneath the surface for years. "We examined the Chapter House crypt particularly," says the Professor, "but fear the Abbey proper, especially the east end, is in grave peril too. Microscopic and analytic examination of the crumbled stone-work shows that hydrochloric acid causes the trouble. The potters must be induced to use less chlorine, or regulations will be framed to prevent the escape of the fumes."

When the United States wanted ships to carry her soldiers to the Philippines, states the *San Francisco Chronicle* of the 19th ult., Dodwell & Co. of Hongkong and Portland came to the assistance of the Government with the British steamers *Victoria*, *Tacoma*, *Olympia* and *Columbia*. The rate was reasonable, but there was a string attached to it. Dodwell & Co. were to be given an American registry for five steamers. They at once placed the *Victoria*, *Tacoma*, *Olympia* and *Columbia* under the Stars and Stripes. Since then the *Columbia* has been purchased by the Government and is known as the *Boerover*. The listing of these four vessels left Dowdell & Co. with a vacancy for another British ship to be placed under the American flag. The *Argyll* was purchased from J. Warrell & Co., Liverpool, and was then chartered to the Government for one trip to Manila. Since then she has been sold to James Jerome and will run in the coal trade between San Francisco and Puget Sound.

Some account of gossip in English yachting circles has been occasioned by Sir Thomas Lipton's name not being put up for membership of the Royal Yacht Squadron Club at Cowes this year. Some mystery surrounds the reason for not proposing Sir Thomas, but an explanation, according to a home paper, furnished among those in a position to pronounce an opinion on the subject, is that the understanding got abroad that if not the Prince of Wales himself, other notable persons were attempting to rush Sir Thomas through. It is added, says a London journal, only a breath of this kind before balloting to settle the fate of any presumptive candidate, for this most exclusive club does not like even its royal members to appear to have too much control, even though the members may not have the slightest personal objection to a candidate. When this condition of affairs was discovered Sir Thomas Lipton's name, naturally, was not presented. It is stated that the Prince did not visit the Squadron grounds during Cowes week, thus signifying his displeasure at the treatment of Sir Thomas. The Prince maintains that the support of wealthy men like Sir Thomas Lipton is essential to the success of yachting.

LOCAL MOVEMENTS.

On Saturday the British transport *Falstaff* returned from Woosung with Government stores on board. The *Upana* also returned from Taku. Both left yesterday for Calcutta.

The French transport *Caledonia* left on Saturday for Taku.

The *Redpole* returned yesterday from Canton, where she has been relieved by the *Britannia*.

Yesterday the British transport *Uma* arrived from Calcutta on her second trip, bringing 2 squadrons Jodhpur Lancers (1 British and 3 Native officers, 19 N.C.O.'s and men, and 88 followers); a section of the 53rd Native Field Hospital (1 British officer, 5 men, and 65 followers); 4 British staff officers, with followers; and a number of horses and mules.

The *Uma* also arrived yesterday from Calcutta on her second trip, bringing nine British officers, and details of the Advance Depot, Ordnance, Field Park, Medical and Military Store Depots, Official General Hospital, 15th, 51st, and 62nd Native Field Hospitals.

TELEGRAMS.**DAILY PRESS SERVICE.****THE CRISIS IN CHINA.**

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

*SHANGHAI, 21st September, 9.2 p.m.

COUNT VON WALDERSEE AT SHANGHAI

Count von Waldersee arrived to-day (Friday) and was received by guards of honour from the Indian, French, German and Japanese troops, and the British and German volunteers.

PEITANG FORTS CAPTURED BY GERMANS AND RUSSIANS.

On Thursday, the 20th instant, the Germans and Russians attacked the Peitang Forts. Their casualties were 300, but they succeeded in capturing the forts, and the city was burnt.

*Delayed in Transmission.

SHANGHAI, 22nd September, 9.38 p.m.

EMPEROR DOWAGER DEFIES THE POWERS—FRESH ANTI-FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

Defying the Foreign Powers, the Empress Dowager has appointed Prince Tuan President of the Grand Council, and Tung Fuhsiang generalissimo of the armies in North China.

REACTIONARY TAOTAI FOR SHANGHAI.

The present Shanghai Taotai has been promoted, and is replaced at Shanghai by the intensely reactionary protégé, Kang-yi.

GRAND REVIEW BY COUNT VON WALDERSEE.

Count von Waldersee reviewed six thousand troops and volunteers here to-day, consisting of British, French, Germans, and Japanese. The review was most successful.

LONDON, 21st September, 8.40 p.m.

HOW THE SIEGE DELAYED SIR C. MACDONALD'S TRANSFERENCE

TO TOKYO.

It is officially stated that owing to Sir Claude Macdonald's ill-health it had been arranged that in April at his own request he should be transferred to Tokyo. The siege delayed this change of appointment.

WILL SIR E. SATOW GO TO PEKING?

Sir Ernest Satow has been instructed to proceed to Peking if Sir Claude Macdonald's wishes are still unchanged.

AMERICAN NEWS.

LONDON, 21st September, 8.40 p.m.

FRYAN AND THE SILVER PLANK.

Mr. Bryan's re-affirmation of the silver plank is alienating the anti-imperial Republicans and the Gold Democrats.

Luzon Up in Arms Again.

General McArthur telegraphs that the Filipinos throughout Luzon have resumed the aggressive.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 20th September.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Lord Roberts reports from Wolseley that the Boers, numbering 3,000, who retreated to Koornpruit, 700 had crossed the Portuguese frontier, and the rest had deserted and dispersed after destroying their guns. Nothing is now left of the Boer army but a few marauding bands.

Mr. Kruger has accepted the offer of H.H. the Prince of Orange, naturally, was not presented. It is stated that the Prince did not visit the Squadron grounds during Cowes week, thus signifying his displeasure at the treatment of Sir Thomas.

The Prince maintains that the support of wealthy men like Sir Thomas Lipton is essential to the success of yachting.

THE UNITED STATES.

fashion. "Sir," he began, "how dare you dispute with my wife?" She cannot speak English." "Six," mildly replied the controller, "I cannot speak French." "Well," said the fierce gentleman, "Madame, my wife, wishes this garment. Will you give it to her?" "Certainly to Madame," replied the controller, "but not to her cash." And later Madame was seen arrayed like a sunbeam in the garment she had ostensibly desired for her servant. Even before the troops came, the French people stationed in the Legation showed a beautiful disregard for death and the hereafter in their desire for loot. At one time some of the looting party threatened to report to headquarters the attacks of the French women, when they, under orders, were looting the great Hanlin Library that had been fired by the Chinese soldiers in an attempt to set Sir Claude MacDonald's house on fire. "The French women were all waiting for us," one man said, "as we crept back through the wall into the British Legation. They never asked for any of the loot but simply grabbed it out of our arms and ran away with it. There were lots of silk and such stuff. These French women did not belong to the Legation, and it is interesting to note that they were among the very few women who did not join in the work of making bandages for the defences."

A GHASTLY FIND.

After the first few weeks had gone by, it was thought that all the surrounding houses and shops had been looted. But the last week it was found safe to extend a barricade into the Mongol Market, and it was there that the soldiers made a ghastly find. In a Chinese house of some importance they found four dead bodies, including that of a little boy. The house had evidently been struck by the Chinese in attempting to shell the Legation, but no shell had struck the inmates. A large box of opium near the bodies told the story of suicide—through fear of Chinese or of foreigners, who knows? The bodies were too far gone for anything, but the quickest burial, but the contents of the house were taken into the fortified compound, the clothes distributed or made into more bandages. Jewelry and other articles were found, but these were laid aside for auction.

MISREPRESENTATIONS.

These auctions were held on the tennis ground, I may state, in the centre of which was a great hole that had been started for a bomb-proof case, this effectively ruining the ground for the tennis game, which some untruthful reporter says that "the besieged whilst away their tedious hours." Hours are not very tedious where men work 18 out of 24. They were usually willing to sleep the remaining six, and we heard of no one in the siege prowling around at night trying to get up a game of tennis on the grounds where for weeks the bullets fell like hail. Since the siege has been lifted no one has done more to misrepresent the whole affair than some ignorant and illiterate reporters who came in with reputable journalists. How men who cannot speak the Queen's English correctly in its commonest phrasing, who, in addition, are rough swearing bullies, can come to the Far East and represent, or say they do, reputable papers in London and New York, we do not understand. The object of several of the reporters and journalists who came in with the relief troops seemed to be looting. Most of their notes were made when on their way back to Tientsin. One belonging to a great London daily said with an oath, "My—I'll have to get a boat to take away my loot, but I'll throw away all but fifty rolls of my silk. I shan't keep one worth less than \$2 a yard." This man spent several days looting with the Japanese soldiers while perhaps his waiting paper wondered why he did not write or cable oftener. But during the siege the loot was usable, that which was not put in a store room for disposition by the British Government. A little, it is true, was bound to fall into the hands of private individuals, but so little that it caused no scandal. The book contents of the one Hanlin Library that was saved are, we believe, to be turned over by Sir Claude MacDonald to the British Museum.

ORGANISED LOOTING AFTER THE CAPTURE.

But the 14th August marked a change in the character of looting in general. Several soldiers and civilians who had accompanied them were heard to say openly, "We're here for loot. We never took that hard trip for nothing." The 15th of August found the city of Peking empty of Chinese troops, and the Allied troops free to roam about in regiments or small companies. Cossack BRUTALITY.

The Japanese and Russians started energetically to work looting. The Japanese with little fuss captured the Board of Public Works with 2,000,000 taels. But the Russian brutality, as it became wired abroad, horrified everyone. When disappointed in the loot of a house they murdered and did worse without mercy. In two days after the city had been divided into lines, Chinese were fleeing from the Russians, begging to be taken to English, American or Japanese lines. Whole families hanged themselves or drowned themselves to escape the brutal Cossacks, from whom no man's nor child's life, nor woman's honour was safe. So awful the condition became that it is said Sir Claude MacDonald went to Minister De Giers, and begged him to use some authority in the matter. But the Russian Minister wept and wrung his hands and said that he could do nothing. The French were not far behind the blood-thirsty Cossacks. They killed coolies, women, children, and old men without mercy. They started out to relieve the Peitang, the French cathedral, where for eight weeks the French fathers, sisters and 45 brave French and Italian soldiers had made such a gallant stand. But they were met with fire from the Chinese sharp-shooters hidden at the back of houses, and they retreated to loot, leaving the Peitang until the 16th of August, when the doughty little Japanese went to relieve the fellow-countrymen of the French.

The British and American troops were forbidden to loot, but in two days time the British officers, seeing that all the wealth of Peking was going to the French, Russians, and Japanese, organised official looting. Sikhs went out with their pack-trains and under command of officers, and brought rich trains of loot, silks, furs, jewels and silver, into the British Legation. Some of this loot was sold by auction, the money it is said to go to the British soldiers. The American troops were very sore, as General Chaffee would not withdraw his order against looting, and all the boys could get was the winking of their officers, many of whom secured some bit of loot themselves, but not in any quantity. The Sikhs, when looting under British command, usually got something out of it for themselves. An extraordinarily fat Sikh, loitering at the tail end of his line, needed but a sign to lift his upper garment and unroll yards and yards of silk from his waist. Some would have wound about their waists and in their turbans as much as sixty yards, or three pieces. These they sold for one or two dollars per piece, if 20 yards long. And so from day to day, the looting went on. The Americans one day found within their lines 500,000 taels. The French suddenly discovered that the line was wrongly drawn and drew their guns on the Americans. Investigation was made and the Americans gave in; just as they allowed the Russians to loot from them the Imperial Palace after they had done the fighting necessary to take it, and lost eight men. In the same manner the English and Americans allowed the Russians to take the Empress' summer palace, the railway and arsenal at Tientsin, and every strategic point along the river from Tientsin to Peking. Just as wantonly and brutally as the Russians looted in Peking, leaving their path strewed with fine fabrics trampled in the mud, and more often a human being, just as in Russia preparing to loot the better part of China if the other Allied Powers continue in their present state of apathy.

SUPREME COURT.

21st September:

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERcombe SMITH
(ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

THE CLAIM AGAINST A PAWN-SHOP.

The hearing of the case Ho To v. the Shing Wa Pawn-shop, 184, Wellington Street, was resumed. The plaintiff is a married woman residing at No 20, Gough Street, and claimed 26900 damages for alleged wrongful detention by the defendant of one case of gold leaf; three pairs of gold bangles alleged to have been pledged by the plaintiff with the defendant.

Mr. M. W. Slade (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Evans) for the defendant.

At the conclusion of the evidence Mr. Francis submitted that the entire question in the case for decision was on the examination of the two tickets, and with the pawnshop's account. The facts, as far as the defence was concerned, were very simple. The goods in question had undoubtedly been pawned in an entry had been made in the pawnshop's book, and a ticket had been issued at the time of pawning. With reference to the question arising as to the value, no evidence had been given. The defendants weighed the goods and estimated the value of them. The chain was described as an inferior gold chain, and on the ticket and in the book the weight was given as Tls. 7—8. This was probably a slip of some kind as the weight of the things pawned was Tls. 8—9. The defendants weighed the goods and the plaintiff was bound by that weight. The latter gave no evidence as to the value of the gold. He admitted that they were pure gold. The defendants valued them at \$450, the plaintiff at \$480. There was evidence on his side as to the weight and value; there was none on the other side. The goods were undoubtedly pawned, and there was no question as to the identity of them. According to the evidence given on behalf of the plaintiff, it was his case that the ticket received from the defendant was taken direct to the woman Ho To. The boy said he had read the contents of the ticket to her, and a man said he had done so. The ticket was pasted here in the middle. That was their case. In packing up Ho To had gone from house to house. She left her things in one house first, and then packed what she had in another. It was extremely probable that in her going to and fro in this manner, that she had lost or mislaid the pawn ticket and that someone else had possessed it and went on the 29th to redeem the goods. On the evidence, the only evidence that was really valuable for the purpose, that of the half-chop, there could be no reasonable doubt that the ticket presented was the one that had been issued. Whichever of the tickets was false, there was a likeness between them in all respects, and all the chief points might have been imitated. Reproduction was always possible, and there were dozen methods of producing the marks on the ticket, and the blocks to produce them could always be turned out. The one thing that could not be reproduced, and that they had no means of forging, was the other half of the chop, one-half of the chop being put on the ticket, and the other half in the book. They could not be certain of the size of the half-chop in the book and therefore when forging the ticket, they could not be certain of the size of the chop to put on the ticket. As he understood, His Lordship had detected a difference in the characters on the two tickets. He said the only means a pawnbroker had of preventing a forgery was the identity of the two chops. In this case a pawn ticket had been issued for valuable goods. The owner had admittedly lost the ticket. Somebody had found the ticket, and they were entitled to the goods as holding the proper ticket. Then there was the character of the parties who had told the tale. An extremely loose state of relationship existed between the plaintiff and another. Loose connections of that kind often lead to loose connections in business transactions. The plaintiff would certainly do all she could do with safety to herself, and do all that any friends might suggest, to endeavor to get the goods back. What had been done was that in a place like Hongkong, where every family was within reach to obtain false tickets, and where hundreds of such tickets were in circulation, an attempt was made to present an exact imitation of the pawnshop's ticket. The pawnshop's manager said that if a former employee of the firm wished he would have no difficulty in obtaining a blank form just before he left, and then using it. The one difficulty would be to imitate the half of the chop to put on the ticket. There would be no trouble in imitating the chop as there would be scores in the hands of people defendant, with costs.

in Hongkong. Mr. Slade had put in a ticket which his witness had admitted might belong to the shop. Or, if possible, the ticket might have passed for valuable consideration into the hands of a third party, to whom it had been passed bona fide, but no question of that sort arose in the present case. There were no third parties interested here. It was a question of the honesty of the plaintiff, as it was a fact that she lost her ticket, and the goods were redeemed in consequence of her own carelessness. While in Canton, she discovered the loss. The delay in Canton and the delay in writing about her loss had afforded plenty of time for the preparation of the false ticket, and to set anybody to work to prepare the chops for the purpose of manufacturing the ticket. But apart from the question of forgery, the question was which of the two documents was genuine and which a forgery. On the face of it the ticket presented was the genuine ticket, bearing the pawnshop's chops and in the handwriting of the manager, and corresponding in all respects with the entry in the book. The ticket presented on the other side did not correspond as far as the chops were concerned with the entry in the book. It was entirely denied that it was in the handwriting of anyone in the shop. He submitted that there could be no question as to which was the genuine chop. If the plaintiff had lost her ticket and someone else presented it they were bound to deliver to that person, and they were protected by the Ordinance in delivering the goods.

Mr. Slade submitted that his friend had not accurately put the question which was to be decided by His Lordship. The question was which of the two documents was issued by the pawnshop to the plaintiff. If the ticket produced in Court was the one the plaintiff produced in Court, then even if the ticket did not correspond with the books, it might be the proper ticket and the one that the plaintiff was entitled to receive the goods on. He said he could suggest three ways to account for the difference between the ticket and the entry in the books. In the first place it might be a fraud on the part of someone in the employ of the pawnshop. The witness brought up declared that the ticket passed through their hands only. There were several people there who had authority to write tickets, and he suggested that it was perfectly possible that someone could have made out a second ticket, substituted it for the genuine one, and kept the latter, innocently handing over the wrong ticket made out by someone behind his back together with the money, to Chan A Kan. The pawnshop must suffer for the fraud practised by his servants. In the previous case of handing over the goods to the wrong party the shop suffered. There was another way to account for the ticket not corresponding. It came out in the examination that the chops were not on the book at the time of pawning. They were put on after the writing was finished. According to the witness a stock of tickets is kept. He suggested that the ticket that was issued had the wrong number on it. The ticket issued really corresponded with some other entry. The blank tickets were already chipped. The wrong chop might have been put on the wrong ticket. The third explanation as to how the fraud might have been committed was as follows: The ticket that had been produced was the genuine one, the other was a forgery presented at the shop on the 29th, and paid just as in the previous case the ticket was forged, and in order to make the forged ticket appear genuine a new double page was written up and inserted in the book. The book, as admitted by one of the witnesses, has been rebound, leaves taken out and inserted again. The witness said leaves from the 22nd January to the end of the book had been taken out. He subsequently altered that story. He said it had been done not at the Police Court as originally stated, but at his office and that only a few blank pages at the end of the book had been taken out. The two stories were absolutely contradictory. The witness who was called, and who was present in the shop, absolutely denies that the book was rebound. 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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Official Administrator to Sell by Public Auction, For Account of the Estates of the Late F. D. MACLEAN, F. DITTMANN and J. DODD (deceased),

on

WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, at NOON, at their Sales Rooms, Ice House Street,

SUNDAY GOODS, AND EFFECTS,

(comprising:

SUNDY CLOTHING, TRAVELLING BAGS, CAMPION-WOODTRUNKS, TENNIS RACQUETS, WALKING STICKS, 1 VIOLIN in CASE, TYPEWRITER, &c., &c.

Also

One IRON SAFE, by Harris, Goodwin and Co., Birmingham and London. TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1900. [248]

FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 6th October.

EVENTS.

1.—4 P.M.—3-MILE RACE.—For all China ponies. Weight as per scale.—Winners this season penalized 5 lbs. for one win, 7 lbs. for two, 10 lbs. for three. 1st prize, presented; 2nd prize, \$20. Entrance \$1.

2.—4.15 P.M.—WATERING RACE.—China ponies only. Ride one pony and lead another by a halter, round a post and in. No whip. Entrance \$1. Prize from Gymkhana Fund.

3.—4.30 P.M.—OPEN STEEPLECHASE.—Catch weights over 11 stone. Start at Black Rock, twice round and in. First prize, presented; 2nd prize, \$20. Entrance \$1.

4.—4.45 P.M.—LADIES NOMINATION.—THE WARDROBE STAKES.—Gentlemen to start from down the straight ride to lady or Entrance Gate, and get dressed in fancy costume of at least 3 articles, then ride back past winning post. First past post to win. Prizes, objects of art.

5.—5.00 P.M.—LEMOS CUTTING.—Cavalry sword exercise, four points. Points for cavalry style. One r.m. Entrance \$1.

6.—5.30 P.M.—LADIES NOMINATION.—THE TURN-BOAT RACE.—Gentlemen to start at Entrance Gate, inner course dismounted, bareback. Mount, ride over hurdle opposite Winning Post, dismount, hand pony to lady, go to lady on outside course. Take coat from lady, turn it inside out and hand it back to lady, who will put it on and button it up. Gentleman will then remount and ride back over hurdle. Prize from Gymkhana Fund.

7.—5.45 P.M.—STEEPLE CHASE.—For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Previous winners of jump race this season, penalized 7 lbs. for one win, 10 lbs. for two. First prize, presented. Second prize, \$20. Entrance \$2.

Entries close to the Hon. Secretary at the Hongkong Club 6 p.m., Monday, October 1st, and the entrance fee must be sent at the same time or the entry cannot be received. Entry Forms will be found with the Hall Porter at the Hongkong Club, or on application to the Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1900. [243]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAISE.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAOS".

Captain Flaudin, will be despatched for the above ports on or about SATURDAY, the 29th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. de CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1900. [244]

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE N.D. L. Steamship

"BAMBEEG."

Captain Jacobs, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before the 29th instant.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1900. [248]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS is now ready and contains:

Leading Articles:

The Allies in China.

Ministerial Misrepresentations and the Far East.

The Question of Settlement.

Russia's "Overmastering Position."

The Prevention of Malaria.

The End of Boarders.

The Crisis: Telegrams.

The Circumlocution Office on Inland Navigation.

Supreme Court.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

The Crisis in China.

Her Majesty's Messages to Peking.

Amoy.

Canton.

Correspondence.

Trial Trip of the s.s. "Nanning."

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1900.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE N. D. L. Steamship

"BAMBEEG."

Captain Jacobs, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 25th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1900. [248]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR."

Captain J. G. Olifent, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1900. [248]

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"MAIDZURU MARU."

Captain T. Ogata, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1900. [15]

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of MEMBERS will be held at the Rooms of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 24th instant, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the past year, Electing a Committee for the ensuing year, and for the Transaction of General Business, will be held in the CITY HALL TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 25th September, at 6 P.M.

F. HENDERSON, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1900. [240]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee and Statement of Accounts for the past year, Electing a Committee for the ensuing year, and for the Transaction of General Business, will be held in the CITY HALL TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 25th September, at 6 P.M.

DAVID WOOD,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1900. [240]

AUCTIONS

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 438.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the Offices of the Public Works Department, THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 24th day of SEPTEMBER, 1900, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command.

F. H. MAY,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1900. [244]

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 24th day of SEPTEMBER, 1900, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Shaukiwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 99 Years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of Her Majesty the QUEEN, for one further term of 99 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.

Registry No.

Locality.

Boundary Measurements.

Contents in Square ft.

Annual Rent.

Upset Price.

N. ft.

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AUCTIONEERS, &c.

PAUL BREWITT,
2, Zetland Street, Auctioneer, Appraiser
and Commission Agent.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government, and Share
and General Brokers, corner Ice House
Street and Praya Central.

V. I. REMEDIOS,
Auctioneer, Appraiser and Agent,
8, Queen's Road Central.

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THE WESTERN HOTEL,
Excellent Accommodation, \$2.50 per day.
90 and 92, Queen's Road West.

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The only office in China having European
taught workers. Equal to Home Work.

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Contractor, 30, D'Aguilar Street. Local
and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick
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Mechanics engaged. Estimates given.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.

THE PHARMACY,
10, Queen's Road Central. Family and
Dispensing Chemists, Wines, Spirits and
Cigars.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
Chemists and Druggists, High-class Aerated
Waters, Dealers in Photographic
Requisites, Queen's Road.

WATKINS, LTD. APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66,
Queen's Road Central, Cigars, Aerated
Waters, Wines, Beers, Spirits, etc.

CURIOS DEALERS

KUHN & KOJIOH,
Fine Art, Japanese and Chinese Curios,
21 and 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama.

KWONG HING,
China Porcelain, Crockery Ware, 59a,
Queen's Road Central.

DENTISTS

WONG HOMI,
Surgeon Dentist, 50, Queen's Road Central.

WONG TAI FONG,
Surgeon Dentist, 24, Bank Buildings,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

DRAPERS

EBRAHIM ELIAS & CO.,
Milliners, Silk Merchants, Haberdashers.
Low Prices; 37, 39, Wellington Street.

SEE WOO,
Tailor, Draper and Outfitter; 67 and 69,
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FLOUR MERCHANTS

SPERRY FLOUR COMPANY,
Merchant Millers, San Francisco.
Eastern Branch, Pedder Street,
WILLIAM WHILEY, Manager.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1859.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;
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LI KWONG LOONG,
Cabinet-maker, Furniture Dealer, Art De-
corator and Dealer, 17, Queen's Road.

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THE MUTUAL STORES,
SUK-AGENTS LIPTON, LTD.,
8 and 10 D'Aguilar Street,
Provision and General Merchants.

JEWELLERS

KANG LEE & CO.,
Jewellers, Gold and Silversmiths, Watch-
makers, Japanese Curios and Blackwood
Furniture. Opposite Post Office, 38,
Queen's Road Central.

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS,
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40,
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Iloilo.

WAH LOONG,
Gold and Silversmith, Silk Dresses, Crepe
Shawls, Ivory Lacquered Fans,
Curries, Brasilia, Human Hair, Feathers,
88, Queen's Road Central.

THE LIGHT OF THE FUTURE

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COMPANY. Head Office, 62a, Queen's
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scription for the ACETYLENE LIGHT
at lowest rates.

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WOODS & CO.,
Duddell Street. Agents for American and
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PHOTOGRAPHERS

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The largest and most complete Studio in
Hongkong. Established 1859. Views,
Engravings, Ivory Miniatures, Oil
Paintings, &c.; Ice House Street.

E HING,
Enlarging, Developing, Printing, Mod-
erate Rates, 20a, Queen's Road East.

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Brushes and Crayon Enlargements. Work
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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Japanese Photographer, 14, Beaconsfield
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Amateur's Requirements a Specialty.

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"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
Printed by Englishmen.

RATTAN FURNITURE

KWONG TAI LOY,
Rattan Furniture, Bamboo, Blinds. Mat-
tings all Colors; 18, Praya Central.

SILK GOODS DEALERS

TEJUMUL POHUSING,
Dealer in Chinese, Indian and Japanese
Goods, Silks, Woolen and Cashmere
Shawls and other Sundry Goods; 4,
D'Aguilar Street, First Floor.

WASSIAMIL ASSOMULL

Wholesale and Retail Importers and
Exporters, India, Chinese and Japanese
Silks, Cashmere Shawls and Ceylon
Lace; 46, Queen's Road, Cl.

SILK LACE MANUFACTURERS

FR. BLUNCK,
Exporter of Real Hand-made Tulle Lace
in Silk, Linen and Cotton. Hand-made Silk
and Linen LACE Curtains made to
order; 17, Queen's Road, Central.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Shipchandlers, Sail-
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants.
Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

KWONG SANG & CO.

Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Hardware,
Engineering Tools, Brass and Iron Mer-
chants, 144, Das Veux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND.

Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Riggers, Com-
mission Agents and General Store-
keepers, 43 and 45, Praya Central.

TAILORS

AH-MEN, HING-CHEONG & CO.,
Tailors, Drapers and Outfitters, Queen's
Road Central, Old Club Site.
Branch: A-MAN, opposite City Hall.

E. HAUGHTON & CO.

Naval, Military and Court, 16, Queen's Road,
Opposite Kuhn's Curio Store.

HUNG YUEN.

Outfitters, Shirt Makers, Hatters, Hosiers,
Drapers, 85, Queen's Road, Central.

TAK CHEONG.

Tailors, Gentlemen's Outfitters, Hatters,
Hoisters, and Drapers. Chinese Silk of
all kinds, 50, & 52, Queen's Rd, Central.

YEE SANG FAT & CO.

Outfitters, Piece Goods, Underwear, Shoes,
Hats, Silk Hankiehiefs; Opposite Post
Office, Queen's Road Central.

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D. S. DADY BURJOR, "Lee FILIPINOS,"
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VICTORIA CIGAR DEPOT,

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W. KENNEDY & CO., 37, Calle San
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"The Jockey" Cigars.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

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12, Queen's Road
2nd Calle Antequera, Manila.

WANTED.

A RESIDENCE composed of ONE or
TWO ROOMS, BATHROOM and
KITCHEN. It would be preferable to the
hills.

Apply—

"HILLS,"
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1900. [2392]

MUSIC LESSONS.

M. L. A. GRACA receives Pupils for
Lessons in Violin, Mandolin and
Portuguese Guitara.
For terms, &c., apply to—

ROBINSON PIANO CO.

or
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.—
Hongkong, 11th September, 1900. [2370]

GERMAN SCHOOL.

TIME WINTER TERM will COM-
MENCE on MONDAY, 1st October,
a.c.

Parents desirous that their Children should
join will please communicate with the under-
signed.

English will be taught by a competent
English Lady Teacher.

Head Master: Pastor TH. KREIELE.

School Room: Union Church Hall.

PAUL BREWITT,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1900. [2430]

CARTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE.
Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resisting
THE BEST NITRO-POWDER IN THE WORLD:

PRICE OF 12-DOZ CARTRIDGES—

Loaded with With Powder
Powder only, and 1 oz of Shot.

Primrose Cases 85.65 37.40

Pezmold Cases 6.25 8.00

Ejector Brass Cases 6.90 8.65

5 per cent discount on orders of 1,000 and over.

Apply to—

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Gummakers, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1897. [187]

THE NEW KING OF ITALY.

The new King of Italy is described by the Roman correspondent of the *Kobische Zeitung* as one of the best educated Princes of modern Europe. Almost the same words are applied to him by a Monza correspondent of the *Boulder Nachrichten*. His keen interest in art, science, and literature is due to two causes—partly to his rather feeble health as a boy, which made it impossible for him to take much share in any athletic exercise, but still more to the zeal and intelligence of his mother, Queen Margherita, who was resolved that the heir to the monarchy of Rome, Florence, Naples, Venice, and so many centres of science and culture, should understand the intellectual dignity of his inheritance. He was first placed by the Queen under an English governess, and afterwards under the competent tutelage of Professors Rizzi and Morandi. The young Prince of Naples developed a passion for scientific research which has been intensified by his travels in the East and in all parts of Europe. He is said to have outgrown the physical weakness of his boyhood, and to have become a capable soldier, while for the scientific side of military affairs he has a natural enthusiasm. It was in 1895, at the opening of the Art Exhibition in Venice, that he saw and fell in love with the present Queen of Italy, the third daughter of the Prince of the Black Mountains. Their marriage in October, 1896, was somewhat of a disappointment to Italian Court circles, where a less romantic and more diplomatic alliance would have been preferred.

As a child the Prince of Naples was weak and sickly, the symptoms of rickets manifesting themselves at an early stage of his infancy. It is partly owing to the devoted care of his English governess that these symptoms did not assume a particularly alarming character. Plain and substantial English fare, especially oatmeal porridge, and plenty of open-air exercise were restoring the child to strength and health, when it was judged necessary by his mother—who only defect, if such it may be called, is to be "over-intellectual"—that he should begin to tread the paths of learning. This would have been a necessary and excellent idea had not his tutors expected the poor little Prince to conquer the realms of knowledge by forced marches. The effects of this mistaken system were soon apparent. The distressing symptoms of rickets again made their appearance, and the strict, almost Spartan, regime to which the ten-year-old child was submitted not only ruined his health, but completely spoilt his temper. For the spirit of his grandfather lived in the little Prince, who fought long and desperately for his independence. Once, in a childish game, a little playmate, the daughter of one of Queen Margherita's ladies-in-waiting, happened to excite the wrath of her Royal playfellow, who, assuming a dignified and imperious aspect, cried out to her, "As soon as I am King I will cut your head off." The incident happening to reach the ears of King Humbert, the most mild and moderate of monarchs, the bloodthirsty Little Crown Prince was summarily ordered to present his apologies to his would-be victim. But this stubbornly refused to do, and on being released from the dark room in which he had been imprisoned for some hours, his first words, accompanied by rebellious tears were, "I will cut her head off." Much of this independent spirit was knocked out of him by mental overwork—his mother, who is more than half German, insisting on the educational methods of that country being applied to her child, whose intellect, being naturally bright and quick, but not of the massive order, was ground down instead of being improved by his studies. Modern languages (French, English, and German), Latin, and Greek, mathematics, philosophy, military history, kept him continually at his desk: nor could he play trumpet, for his tutor or keeper, Colonel Osio, cold and inflexible, was always on duty, and did not allow his ward a minute's freedom. At last the Prince's health suffered to such an extent that King Humbert, becoming alarmed, determined that the mode of life led by his only son should undergo a complete change. He appointed Colonel Osio to the command of a regiment, dismissed all the other pedagogic torturers, and sent the Crown Prince travelling throughout Europe—to Germany, England, Greece—and to the East. When he returned the Prince of Naples had, in a certain measure, recovered his health: but he had lost his only chance of conquering rickets during infancy, and even now he is obliged to sustain his torso, out of all proportion to his legs, by means of a steel corset. His military career was remarkably rapid, as is generally the case with officers in his exalted station; but he was obliged to undergo stiff examinations on being promoted, the difference between himself and others being that he had not to wait for the usual time to elapse between one promotion and another. When in command of the military division of Naples, the Crown Prince was a constant guest at the tables of the Bourbon aristocracy, and on more than one occasion, it appears, the "belles Napolitaines" succeeded in capturing his heart. This little weakness, hereditary in the House of Savoy, caused his transfer to Florence, the artistic capital of Italy, which inspired the young general with more refined tastes and higher aspirations. Since his childhood his chief hobby had been numismatics, and his collection of medieval coins is considered one of the finest in Europe. At Florence, too, he was assisted by the *cavettier scribendi*. He wrote a novel, and an extremely sentimental one it is too.

He is a really good soldier, and, besides, takes the keenest interest in the welfare of his country. Like his grandfather and namesake, Victor Emanuel has great energy and strength of will. The despotic attitude assumed by Signor Crispi irritated him greatly, and he lost no opportunity of remonstrating with King Humbert upon his weak and hesitating conduct. But filial respect and almost Spartan discipline are traditional in the house of Savoy; so that the Crown Prince as a rule, expressed his misgivings to Queen Margherita, also to Signor Crispi. As soon as the news of the defeat of Adowa reached Florence, however, the Prince could not refrain from pointing out to his father the dangers to which he was exposing both dynasty and country by placing such complete confidence in Crispi, and obeying one of those sudden impulses which so frequently prompted the "Re Galantissimo," he rushed to Rome without announcing his intention and unexpectedly reached the Quirinal just as the King and Signor Crispi were discussing the situation. The scene that followed was rather a stormy one. The Crown Prince openly opposing the African policy of Crispi, and accusing the latter of being the principal cause of the Abyssinian disaster. Upon this the Prime Minister retired, and in the *tete-a-tete* which followed between

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

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LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL
LONDON &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL
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BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL
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MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, V. SPORE, &c.
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HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG V. COLOMBO
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VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI, &c.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA FOOCHEW, &c.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, &c.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS
AUSTRALIAN PORTS
AUSTRALIAN PORTS
AUSTRALIAN PORTS
YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI & KOBE
YOKOHAMA & KOBE
KOBE & YOKOHAMA
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA
SHANGHAI WEIHAIWEI
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA
SWATOW, AMoy & TAMSU
SWATOW, AMoy & TAIWANFOO
SAMARANG & SURABAYA
MANILA VIA AMoy
MANILA
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALGUTTA

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Sept. 21, SUNGLANG, British steamer, 1,021, Robinson, Manila 14th September, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Sept. 21, BAMBERG, German str., 2,659, H. Jacobs, Hamburg and Singapore 16th Sept., General.—SIEMENS & Co.
Sept. 22, FULTALA, British transport, 2,682, A. C. Cave, Woosung 18th September.
Sept. 22, UFADA, British transport, 3,382, A. S. Houston, Taku 18th September.
Sept. 22, KALGAN, British str., 1,158, Layer, Moji 18th September, Coals.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Sept. 22, HAICHING, British str., 1,267, T. P. Hill, Foochow 18th Sept., Ayer 20th and Swatow 21st, General.—DOUGLAS & LAPRAK & Co.
Sept. 22, FITZGERALD, British str., 2,588, F. Renton, Barry 5th August, Coal.—DODD WELL & CO., LIMITED.
Sept. 23, NEVADA, British transport, 1,945, G. Jacobs, Calcutta 10th September.
Sept. 23, AUSTRALIAN, British str., 1,780, P. T. Helm, Hobart 12th Sept., General.—GIBR. LIVINGSTON & Co.
Sept. 23, CLARA, German str., 675, Hansen, Haiphong and Hoitow 22nd September, General.—JENSEN & Co.
Sept. 23, GLAUCUS, British str., 3,590, Barwise, Shanghai 20th September, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Sept. 23, HIROSAN MARU, Jap. str., 2,249, P. Hallstrom, Kuching 18th September, Coal.—MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
Sept. 23, LEGAZPI, Amer. str., 3,461, Antonio de Friber, Iloilo 12th Sept., General.—ORDEN.
Sept. 23, PELUSO, British str., 170, Monnell, Swatow 22nd Sept., Ballast.—AENHOLD, KABERS & Co.
Sept. 23, TAISHUN, American str., 1,216, Patterson, Haiphong 20th September, Rice—A. R. MALT.
Sept. 23, UMTA, British transport, 4,650, F. Herrington, Calcutta 10th September.
Sept. 23, BENJAMIN SEWELL, American ship, 1,345, A. Somal, Fremantle 9th August, Sandal, WCO.—ORDER.
Sept. 23, BENCLUTA, British steamer, 1,260, Sleeman, Colombo 2nd Sept., General.—CHINESE.
Sept. 23, REDFOLDE, British g.l.t., from Canton.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
22ND SEPTEMBER.Hoitow, French str., for Hoitow.
Idomenes, British str., for Shanghai.

Tamsui Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.

Reutte, Austrian str., for Java.

Bamberg, German str., for Yokohama.

Choufa, German str., for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 22, CALEDONIAN, French transport, for Taku.

Sept. 22, GLENRIE, British str., for London.

Sept. 22, CHINTU, British str., for Taku.

Sept. 22, BIAND, Norwegian str., for Moji.

Sept. 22, HONGKONG, French str., for Haiphong.

Sept. 22, GLENOGLE, British str., for Tacoma.

Sept. 22, TOORAK, Amer. str., for Swatow.

Sept. 22, HINSAK, British str., for Hongkong.

Sept. 22, MACEDONIA, British str., for Moji.

Sept. 22, DEVANONGSE, Grec. str., for Bangkok.

Sept. 22, DIAMANTE, British str., for Amoy.

Sept. 22, CHONSANG, British str., for Singapore.

Sept. 22, BENLEID, British str., for Calcutta.

Sept. 23, HOHAO, French str., for Hoitow.

Sept. 23, IDOMENES, British str., for Shanghai.

Sept. 23, TAMSIU MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.

Sept. 23, RECINA, Austrian str., for Java.

Sept. 23, UFADA, British transport, for Calcutta.

Sept. 23, FULTALA, British transport, for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

KOWLOON DOCKS—U.S.S. Monterey, Argus.

Kong Beng, Kongtung, Vigilante, H.I.G.M.S.

Tiger, Nuddea, Amigo, Canton.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—Stanfield, Hankow, Gaile.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British transport Umta, from Calcutta, for 10th Sept., spoke Utia, from Hongkong, for Calcutta.

The American steamer Taishun, from Haiphong 20th September, had light N.E. winds and fine weather throughout.

The Japanese steamer Hikosan Maru, from Kuching 18th September, had strong N.E. winds with heavy high seas, accompanied with fine, cloudy weather.

The British steamer Thales, from Swatow 22nd September, had moderate E.S.E. winds and fine. Vessels in Swatow—Tsing, Paddington, Glenfalloch, Daphne and British cruiser r Mahawik.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & BIG	DEPTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
GLAUCUS	Brit. str.	—	Barwise	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
CLYDE	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 29th Inst., at Noon.
ALCINOUS	Brit. str.	—	Pulford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Oct.
MALACCA	Brit. str.	—	E. G. Andrews	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 4th Oct.
PATHOCLES	Brit. str.	—	Dickens	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th Oct.
HAMBURG	Germ. str.	—	Krech	MELCHERS & CO.	On 3rd Oct., at Noon.
SALAZIE	Fren. str.	—	Negre	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-day, at 1 P.M.
BINGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. X. Davies	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Oct., at Daylight.
TAMIA MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. W. Wale	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Oct.
SAXONIA	Germ. str.	—	Jager	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 23rd Oct.
BAMBERG	Germ. str.	—	Jacobs	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 31st Oct.
SARINA	Germ. str.	—	Schlaefke	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 10th Nov.
KONIGSBERG	Germ. str.	—	Schuster	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 22nd Inst.
GENESEE	Germ. str.	—	Hildebrandt	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On or about 30th Inst.
SACHEM	Germ. str.	—	G. A. Lee, R.N.R.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On or about 6th Oct.
MAIA DE LAERINAGA	Germ. str.	—	F. McNair	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On or about 15th Oct.
ASTURIA	Germ. str.	—		DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 27th Inst., at Noon.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Germ. str.	—		DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 29th Inst.
GARLIC	Germ. str.	—		TOYO KISEI KAISHA	On 6th Oct., at Noon.
QUEEN ADELAIDE	Germ. str.	—		PACIFIC MAIL S. CO.	On 13th Oct., at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU	Germ. str.	—		PACIFIC MAIL S. CO.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
CHINA	Amer. str.	—	Nelson	PACIFIC MAIL S. CO.	On 27th Inst., at Daylight.
TAIWAN	Germ. str.	—	Helms	GIBR. LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 26th Oct., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIA	Germ. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On or about 29th Inst.
SHINANO MARU	Germ. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On or about 10th Nov.
YAWATA MARU	Germ. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On or about 22nd Inst.
ROHILLA	Germ. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On or about 30th Inst.
BAMBERG	Germ. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On or about 6th Oct.
HAKATA MARU	Germ. str.	—		DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 26th Inst.
AWA MARU	Germ. str.	—		QUEEN ADELAIDE	On 27th Inst., at Noon.
KARAGA MARU	Germ. str.	—		VICTORIA	On 6th Oct., at Noon.
BONHAY	Germ. str.	—		BRAEMAR	On 8th Oct.
LAOR	Germ. str.	—		OLYMPIA	On 10th Oct.
MAUDRU MARU	Germ. str.	—			On 24th Oct.
ANPING MARU	Germ. str.	—			On 26th Oct.
NANCHANG	Germ. str.	—			On 28th Oct.
AUSTRALIA	Germ. str.	—			On 30th Oct.
SHINANO MARU	Germ. str.	—			On 1st Nov.
KUNSHANG	Germ. str.	—			On 3rd Nov.
CATHERINE APCAR	Germ. str.	—			On 5th Nov.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

Twin Screw Steamships—0,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Comdr. H. Pyms, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 26th Sept., 1900

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 24th Oct., 1900

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 21st Nov., 1900

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVERPLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 24th September, 1900, at 1 P.M. the Company's Steamship "SALAZIE," Captain Negre, with Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this port for MARSEILLES via ports of call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.

Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 23rd inst.

(Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK"

will be despatched for the above port on or about the 2nd September, 1900.

To be followed by the Steamship

"ANAPA."

on or about 26th October, 1900.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1900. [2403]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN."

Captain Helms will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the steamers of the China Navigation Company and vice versa.

For Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1900. [2394]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN."

Captain Helms will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the steamers of the China Navigation Company and vice versa.

For Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1900. [2393]

INCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

GAEVIC (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama) at NOON, and Honolulu) at NOON.

DORIC (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama) at NOON, and Honolulu) at NOON.

COPRIC (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama) at NOON, and Honolulu) at NOON.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

GAEVIC (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama) at NOON, and Honolulu) at NOON.

DORIC (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama) at NOON, and Honolulu) at NOON.

COPRIC (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama) at NOON, and Honolulu) at NOON.

THE Twin-Screw Steamship

"HONGKONG MARU"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,

INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONO-

LULU, or SATURDAY, the 6th October,

1900, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Passenger Tickets granted to Eng-

land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic

lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of

the United States or Canada. Rates and par-

ticulars of the various routes may be ob-

tained on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to

Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,

Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European

officials in service of China and Japan, and to

Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embar-

king at San Francisco for China or Japan (or

vice versa) within one year, will be allowed dis-

count of 10 per cent. This allowance does not

apply to through fares from China and Japan to

Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to

address in full, and same will be received at the

Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day pre-

vious to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo do-

tained to points beyond San Francisco in the

United States should be sent to the Company's

Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs,

San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or

Passage apply to the Agency of the Company,

Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1900. [1404]

THE OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA,

LIMITED

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND

TAIWANTOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"AMPING MARU"

Captain S. Atsumi will be despatched for the

above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Octo-

ber, DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1900. [1443]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NISSON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR MANILA: THE Company's Twin Screw Steamship

"SHINANO MARU,"

(6,000 tons gross, Captain G. E. P. Cook), will

be despatched for the above port on or about the 28th October, 1900.

For Freight, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1900. [2472]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"MARIA DE LAREINAGA"

(6,000 tons gross, Captain G. E. P. Cook), will

be despatched for the above port on or about the 6th October, 1900.

For Freight, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1900. [2472]

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

CHINA (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF PEKING (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF LIMA (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF MELBOURNE (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF SYDNEY (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF AUCKLAND (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF WELLINGTON (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF PORT DARWIN (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF DARWIN (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF ADELAIDE (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF MELBOURNE (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF AUCKLAND (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF WELLINGTON (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF PORT DARWIN (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF DARWIN (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF ADELAIDE (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF MELBOURNE (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

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CITY OF WELLINGTON (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

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CITY OF DARWIN (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

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CITY OF MELBOURNE (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF AUCKLAND (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF WELLINGTON (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

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CITY OF DARWIN (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF ADELAIDE (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF MELBOURNE (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) at NOON.

CITY OF AUCKLAND (via Shanghai, Nagasaki,

